The Evening Star

A SENSATION DENIED

No Truth in the Story About an American Protectorate.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE

These, However, Have Probably Been Much Modified.

CRANSTON, THE EXILE

Probably the most sensational story that has recently come from Honolulu is that Admiral Beardslee has taken possession of Pearl Harbor and declared an American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The story came to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo, but is not borne out by the regular press advices from Honolulu brought by the same steamer. Such a complete reversal of the policy of the administration was entirely unexpected, and, according to the best official information that can be obtained, the report to that effect is entirely without foundation.

The Story Denied.

A prominent official of the State Department was shown the published report that a protectorate had been established over Hawaii, by a Star reporter today. He read it carefully and declared it the "veriest gibberish," and "not worth a moment's consideration." He added that Minister Willis' instructions, which had been pub-lished to the world, disclosed the true po-sition of the State Department on the sub-

ject of Hawaii.

The story was repeated to Secretary Herbert, and he said in the most positive manner that Admiral Beardslee's instructions did not authorize any such action as indi-cated, and consequently he did not believe

Steps That Have Been Taken. It is not at all improbable that a party of officers from the Philadelphia had visited Pearl harbor, but that they had seized it in the name of the United States is not credited at the Navy Department. Steps have been taken to establish a naval stahave been taken to establish a naval sta-tion there, in accordance with a grant from the Hawaiian government, but they have not gone further than a survey of the har-bor and a sounding of the bar to determine its character. The last work in this con-nection was performed under direction of Admiral Walker last summer. His report on the subject is now before Congress. on the subject is now before Congress. It shows the great desirability of the harbor for naval purposes, and says that there will be no difficulty in dredging a suitable

Admiral Beardslee's Instructions. Admiral Beardslee was hurried off to structions, as given to the press, are as provisions will be supplied by the depart-

"Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with dispatch to Honolulu, H.

I. Your purpose as the United States
senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all of such citizens of the United States as shall not by their participation in such civil commotions forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen whe during a revolution in a foreign country par-ticipates in an attempt by force of arms or Isting government cannot claim that the of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act. Show these instructions to and consult freely with the United States minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the actual employ-ment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the liplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Atten-tion is called to article 287 of the United States Navy Regulations, as amended. Acknowledge by telegram."

Modifications That Are Probable. Inasmuch as these instructions directly conflict with subsequent instructions issued to Minister Willis as to his attitude to revolution, it is understood that they have undergone a radical change, in order to enable him to act in harmony with Mr. Willis, which otherwise would have been impracticable without a disobedience of orders. A conflict of authority between the two officials could only be averted in this way. Consequently, there is every reason to believe that Admiral Beardslee has been specifically instructed to co-operate with execution in the case of the Americans lic and sentenced to death. Minister Willis was instructed to demand a postponement of the proposed execution until the Amer-ican government could investigate the justice and legality of the sentence, and Admiral Beardsiee has been undoubtedly instructed to enforce a compliance with the demand. Under his original instructions he could not possibly use the naval forces for this purpose, and as these forces are abessential to the maintenance of the position now assumed by the administration, it is a reasonable assumption that the orders have been changed accord-

Cranston, the Exile. The State Department will proceed to take vigorous measures in the case of J. terday on the Warrimoo, an exile from Hawaii. A brief statement of his case has been received at the State Department from the United States commercial agent at Varcouver, alleging that Cranston is an American citizen, that he was guiltless of any participation in the rebellion, and that he was forcibly placed aboard the steamer and exiled without any trial, and to his severe pecuniary loss.

It will be necessary, in order to make

out a case against the Hawaiian government, to substantiate Cranston's statement at every point. According to his own story, Minister Willis took his deposition before he was ejected from Hawaii, and the minister is doubtless fully investigating the matter there. Should Cranston's assertions be borne out by this inquiry, there can be claim for indemnity against the Hawalian State Department to insist upon a settle

BLANKETED WITH SNOW.

Street Car Traffic Stopped.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 11.-The sunny south woke up this morning to find itself covered with a heavy blanket of snow. Snow began falling at 12:36 and continued at intervals until daylight. It is now three and a half inches deep on the level. Street car traffic is practically abandoned for the

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 11.-Snow began falling here this morning and continued incessantly until 1 o'clock, and is now on the ground to the depth of six to \$82,618.07. inches on the level. Street railway traffic has been practically abandoned. This is

the heaviest fall-here in years. CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11 .- A slight snowfall occurred this morning, the first since January 18, 1893.

NAVIGATION STILL CLOSED

Ice and Low Water Prevent the Steamers From Going Out.

Attempts to Be Made to Prevent an Ice Gorge at the Long Bridge-The Tug Triton.

Navigation in the Potomac is still suspended. The Norfolk and Washington propellers are at a standstill, not solely because of the monster ice gorges at Fort Washington and at Maryland Point, where the ice is piled from ten to twenty feet high, but for want of water. The river is lower than river men have known it for many years, due to the persistency of the heavy nor'west winds. These have forced the water down to the bay to such a degree that the Washington, lying at her deck and drawing twelve feet of water, has been resting in the mud. If there were no ice gorges she could not get out light till the wind changes to the south. All the steamers have their fires on, so that when the ice begins to break and run they can look out for themselves. The officers of the Macalester, Pentz, Mattano, Arrowsmith, Wakefield, Columbia and

Arrowsmith, Wakefield, Columbia and Belle Haven and others are on duty night and day, so that their boats may not be swamped unawares. With the prospect of a warm rain the danger grows greater.

Harbormaster Sutton and Officer Perry are at Baltimore for the purpose of engaging tugs for the work of breaking and moving the ice, so that it shall not gorge at the Long bridge. They are especially anxious to get the Samson and the Pennwood two of the heaviest towing steamers wood, two of the heaviest towing steamers in the country, but if these boats cannot be had they will compromise on craft of the Hercules type. It is understood at the lecal front that the Pennwood and the Samson are both at sea on charters. Commodore Sutton will be back this evening and will bring with him a report of what is to be done and which craft are to be is to be done, and which craft are to be

There is considerable anxiety among ship and dock owners on the front.

The Tug Triton. Assistant Secretary McAdoo has written a letter to the District Commissioners in regard to their request for the use of the naval tug Triton to aid in the effort to clear the harbor of Washington of ice obstructions. He says in reply that "the tug Triton, under ordinary circumstances, must make a daily trip to Indian Head on ordnance duty As soon as the thaw beand other boats. If the Commissioners will have the necessary ice prow attached to the tug, as suggested in your (their) letter, she will be allowed to assist in breaking the ice at such times as she can be spared from regular ordnance duties, which would probably be for several hours each day and for an entire day at intervals. In this connection it should be noticed that the trips of the tug to Indian Head will contribute considerably to clearing the channel. The recognition of the tug to Indian February 11, 1895. Honolulu on the 21st ultimo, and his in- ing the channel. The necessary fuel and

STATUE TO HAHNEMANN.

There are to be two statues put in place this year in Washington which will celebrate achievements in other lines of human endeavor than war or statecraft. These are the statues to Drs. Gross and Hahnemann. The Hahnemann memorial will be designed and made by Charles H. Mehans of New York. Last week the various plaster models entered in competition for this honor were on exhibition in the gallery of the American Fine Arts Society in New York, where the committee selected by the homeopathic physicians comprising the monument committee made their studies of the various designs

and decided on the awards.

The committee consisted of D. C. French, George E. Bissell, Thos. Hastings, Olin Warner and Russell Sturgis. They gave first prize to Niehaus, second to Joseph Loester of New York and third to Herbert Adams of Brooklyn, the prizes being \$500, \$300 and \$200 respectively.

The design by Niehaus is unlike any

statue in Washington. It resembles the Farragut memorial in Madison Square, New York, having a statue of Hahnemann in the center, flanked by entablatures devoted to memorial inscriptions reciting the events of Hahnemann's life and work. Such a statue requires a site specially favorable to its peculiar shape and size, and at present it is not known where this will be. The committee in making the award specially commended the distinctive ability and originality of the Niehaus design, which, together with its artistic beauty, made it easily the best of those shown.

AROLISHING GEORGETOWN. The Bill the President Now Has Be-

fore Him.

The Commissioners have returned to the President "An act changing the name of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," which was referred to them for report whether any objections exist as to its approval, with the recommendation that it receive favorable executive action, as they know of no reasen why it should not become a law.

This act was introduced in the House of Representatives March 22, 1894, and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, which reported on the same January 25, 1805. It provides that the city of Georgetown shall be known as and constitute a part of the city of Washington. All general laws, ordinances and regulations of the city of Washington, the act provides, are extended and made applicable was formerly known as Georgetown, all general laws, regulations and ordinances of Georgetown being repealed. The title and existence of Georgetown as a separate and independent city will be abolished if the act becomes a law, and in that event the Commissioners must cause the nomenclature of the streets and avenues of Georgetewn to conform to these of Washington so far as is practicable. The Commissioners must also have the squares in George town renumbered, so that no square shall hereafter bear a like number to any square in the city of Washington. Nothing in the act, it is stipulated, shall operate to affect or repeal existing law making Georgetown a port of entry, except as to its name.

National Bank Dividends.

The controller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of insolvent na-

tional banks as follows: A first dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the State National Bank of Vernon, Tex., on claims proved, amount-

ing to \$27,750.14. first dividend of 20 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Baker City National Bank at Baker City, Ore., on claims proved, amounting to \$68,822.69. A first dividend of 30 per cent in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of Middletown, Pa., on claims proved, amount ing to \$111,151.51.

third dividend of 10 per cent in favor A third dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Livingsten National Bank of Livingston, Mon., making in all

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, \$208,770. Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$671,390; customs. \$558,579; miscellaneous, \$33,920.

A Presidential Message and Correspondence on the Subject.

INFORMATION FURNISHED TO CONGRESS

Insufficiency of the Present Regulation Clearly Set Forth.

LARGE NUMBER OF LETTERS

The President today sent the following

message to Congress on the Bering sea question: To the Senate: On the 8th day of January I received a

copy of the following Senate resolution: "Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public inerests, to communicate to the Senate all eports, documents and other papers, including logs of vessels, relating to the enforcement by the United States and Great Britain of the sealing regulations, in accordance with the decision of the tritunal of arbitration convened at Paris, and the resolution (regulations?) under which said reports are required to be made, as well as relating to the number of seals taken during the season of 1894 by pelagic hunters and by the lessees of the Pribilof and Commander Islands; also relating to the steps which may have been taken to extend the said regulations to the Asiatic waters of the North Pacific ccean and Bering sea, and to secure the concur-rence of other nations in said regulations; and further, all papers not heretofore published, including communications of the agent of the United States before said tribunal at Paris, relating to the claims of the British government on account of the seizure of the sealing vessels in Bering

In compliance with said request I here with transmit sundry papers, documents and reports which have been returned to me by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, to whom said resolution was referred. I am not in possession of any further information touching the various subjects

embodied in such resolution It will be seen from a letter of the Secre tary of the Navy, accompanying the papers and documents sent from his department, gins she will be specially needed there to that it is impossible to furnish at this time prevent damage to the ordnance barge the complete log books of some of the naval vessels referred to in the resolution but I venture to express the hope that the reports of the commanders of such vessels herewith submitted will be found to contain in substance so much of the matters recorded in said log books as are import-ant in answering the inquiries addressed

The message is accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a statement taken from the logs of vessels engaged in the Bering sea seal fishries which have reported the latitude and sels engaged in this business only ten have made reports of the latitude and longitude catches made on these points, and states that the collector of customs a San Francisco reports that the captains of the other vessels deposed, under oath that they cleared without notice of the regulations, and therefore made no record

He puts the number of seals killed by pelagis hunters in the North Pacific and Bering sea during the season of 1894 at 142,000, and says that of this number about 60,000 were killed in Bering sea and on the American side of the North Pacific. He also states that 15.033 seals were taken on the Priblyloff Islands by the North American Commercial Company. The unofficial figures place the number killed on the Commander Islands at 27,285. ecretary also transmits the logs of Rush, Bear and Corwin in relation to the enforcement of the Paris tribunal regulations, and closed with the statement that the papers forwarded "constitute all the reports and documents in the department terests to transmit to Congress at this

Voluminous Correspondence.

The correspondence includes 129 letters and telegrams, some of them quite voluminous, beginning with a proposition made by Sir Julian Pauncefote on the 22d of August, 1893, that the Bering sea award be laid before parliament and closing with a long statement from Mr. Gresham to Sir Julian Pauncefote, of January 23 last, in which he communicates the deep feeling of solicitude of the President and people of the United States relative to the future o the Alaskan seal herd as disclosed by official returns of seals killed at sea during he present season in the North Pacific ocean, and gives statistics upon the sub

In this last letter of the list, after referring to the seal killing of the year which was, he says, unprecedented in the history of pelagic sealing, the Secretary says: "It would appear that the vessels engaged in Bering sea, although only one third of the total number employed in the North Pacific, in four or five weeks killed 31,585 seals, not only 8,000 more than were killed in Bering sea in 1801 (the last year the sea was open), but even more than the total number killed during the four months on the American side of the North Pacific this season.'

Regulations Do Not Protect.

He continues: "This startling increase in the pelagic slaughter of both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the President and cannot fail to convince her majesty's government that the regulations enacted by the Paris tribunal have not operated to protect the seal herd from that destruction which they were designed to prevent, and that unless a speedy change n the regulations be brought about, extermination of the herd must follow. a deplorable result must, if possible, be

SOUTHERN PASSENGER TRAFFIC. Railway Men to Hold an Important Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 11.-Today, tomorrow and Wednesday representatives of the passenger traffic departments of all the southern railway systems will be gathered in this city. Tomorrow there will be a mass meeting of southern passenger men to take action on the condition of the Southern Passenger Association's affairs. which are at present at a crisis. It is ger erally conceded that the present association will go by the board, and that a new organization will be formed, with a com missioner of its own, instead of having commissioner who is at the same time a the head of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

Debs Case Again Delayed.

CHICAGO, February 11 .- The Debs conspiracy case was again delayed today by he illness of Juror Coe. Judge Grosscur and a physician visited the juror at his hotel, and at the opening of court the judge announced that Coe could not be in

The Latest Gossip Concerning Justice Jackson's Successor.

Talk of Representative Wilson for a Place in the Cabinet-Mr. Gresham for the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Harlan have recently had several consultations with the President at the White House. Gossips have it that their talk related solely to the prospective vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, to result from the retirement or resignation of Associate Justice Jackson of Tennessee on account of ill health. It seems to be generally accepted that the President will have an appointment of this kind at his disposal in a very short time, regardless of the action of policy for this government? Congress on the proposition looking to the retirement of Judge Jackson, inasmuch as the health of that gentleman precludes the possibility of his resuming his judicial

functions. Several members of the cabinet are mentioned in connection with the coming va-cancy and the name of Secretary Carlisle s prominent in nearly all calculations. The latest gossip on the subject, however, is that Secretary Gresham will be appointed to the Supreme bench and that Secretary Carlisle will succeed him in control of the State Department. In support of this rumor it is said that the President feels under special obligations to Judge Gresham and considers him well equipped for a place in the highest legal tribunal of the land. No particular reason is given for the transfer of Mr. Carlisle from the Treasury to the State Department. Outside of Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia gossip is silent as to the personality of the next Secretary of the Treasury, except in the significant assurance that it will be some good eastern man in thorough ac-cord with the well-known financial views

As an offset to this rumor, it is stated with the utmost positiveness, by an intimate friend of Secretary Gresham, that he has no ambition for a seat on the Su-preme bench, and would much prefer to complete his term as the head of the de-partment of foreign affairs. It is said that the President regards Rep-

resentative Wilson of West Virginia as be ing better fitted by education and experi-ence to succeed to a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury than he is to receive an appointment to the Supreme bench. It is not altogether improbable, however, that Mr. Wilson may be ap-pointed a judge of the Court of Claims. The President thinks highly of him, and appreciates his efforts in the interests of tariff reform tariff reform.

HE WAS SHORT \$21,000.

Suicide of a Trusted Business Man of Fayetteville, Ark.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., February 11 .- A sensation has been created here by J. L. Dickson, a prominent young business man strychnine. He had been cashier of the McIlroy Banking Company up to the 1st of January, and since that time an investigation of his books showed a shortage of \$21,000. His bondsmen were so notified and they went to his residence to get a statement from him. While they there he went out, took the poison and died in fifteen minutes.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Adverse Action. The Commissioners have recommended adverse action on House bill 4129, "Relating to arrears of taxes in the District of for their views thereon. In submitting the bill to Congress the Commissioners inclosed a copy of a report of the collector of taxes on the bill, giving in general the reasons for their objection to the proposed legisla-

Z. T. Sowers and William P. Kellogg,

owners of property on 16th street extended between Florida avenue and Morris street, have requested the Commissioners to lay a sewer on 16th street between Florida avenue and Morris street.

Additional Privates.

Mark W. Harrington of the weather bureau has requested the Commissioners to commission Messrs. Luman M. Cleveland and John Sullivan, employes of that office, as additional privates of the metropolitan police force, without compensation from the District, for duty on those premises.

An Amendment Suggested.

The Commissioners have recommended to Senator Harris, chairman of the District committee, that House bill 6197, "To amend the laws relating to the conveyance of lands in the District of Columbia," be amended by adding thereto the following: Section 3. Where two or more persons acquire title to real estate in the District ed and taken to be tenants in common, instead of copartners, and there shall like remedies and rights of action for and against such persons as in the case of tenants in common acquiring title by pur-

The Commissioners recommend favorable action upon this bill with this amendment. which represents the views of their at torney and the justices of the Supreme Court of the District, with whom a conference was had on the subject.

Vaccine Physicians.

The Commissioners have approved the appointment of the following vaccine physicians, with compensation at the rate of \$1 per day from January 7, 1895: Drs. Charles S. Hodgson, Charles B. Campbell, Robert Sillers, E. S. Lothrop, Clarence A Weaver, James Stuart, Benjamin M. Beall, Harry V. Pyles, W. T. Powsley, Duff G. Lewis, Frederick M. Bogan, C. W. Childs, Frederick D. Lee, Frank C. Boyle, Frank G. Johnson and George C. Clark.

Additional Privates. The following additional privates have

been appointed on the metropolitan police force by the Commissioners: Francis Burdett, for duty between 16th and 18th, H and I streets; John Howard, for duty at the Monroe school; B. J. Berry, for duty at the Riggs House, and William A. Shepherd, for duty as station keeper at the eighth police precinct.

The Commissioners have returned House bill 6197, "To amend laws relating to the conveyance of lands in the District," with slight amendments, reflecting the views of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District and Attorney Thomas. With the additions suggested, favorable action is recommended.

Attorney Thomas today rendered to the

Commissioners an opinion to the effect tion of vaults under the sidewalks of the city does not extend in its scope to the alleys, and that there is no provision allowing the construction of vaults under alleyways, or they would be subjected to such weight from passing horses and vehicles as to render them dangerous.

judge announced that Coe could not be in court for at least two weeks. The court finally said that at 2 o'clock he would announce a decision as to what action would be taken.

| Single announced that Coe could not be in court for at least two weeks. The court finally said that at 2 o'clock he would announce a decision as to what action would be taken.

| Single announced that Coe could not be in clock occasion to speak of the proposed investigation and approved of it. Telestrate was devoted to getting a jury. Several hurst, Clarence Lexow and John W. Goff, indorsing the plans of the local reformers.

KILLING THE SEALS GRESHAM OR GARLISLE? A FOREIGN POLICY

The Question May Affect the Next Presidential Campaign.

DEMOCRACY IS DIVIDED

Mr. Morgan Leads the Progressive and Gray the Mossbacks.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN

To what extent will the next presidential campaign turn upon a new foreign

This question is considered of moment to the democracy, for the reason that two votes recently taken in the Senate show that the party is divided on that subject as on the domestic policy of the government. Some of the ablest democrats in the chamber supported the Nicaraguan bill, and on Saturday six democrats, including Morgan, Gorman and Hill, voted for the laying of the cable to Hawaii. The republicans were practically unanimous on both propositions

Mr. Morgan's Americanism.

Mr. Morgan is the leader of those democrats in the Senate who are in favor of what is known as a progressive foreign policy for the United States. His views may, in the main, be quoted as the views of all those of his party friends, who stand with him on that line. He has long been outspoken on the subject, and it was because of his aggressive and progressive attitude that he was chosen as an arbitrator in the settlement of the Bering sea controversy.

President Harrison, having in mind to take one of the arbitrators from the ranks of the opposition, fixed upon the Alabama Senator as possessing both the learning and the "Americanism" appertaining to the place. It so happened, too, that this service, performed with distinction, increased the strength of Mr. Morgan's well known views. He returned from Paris a stouterhearted American than ever, with his horizon widened as to American opportunity and his convictions deepened as to American duty. He talked without reserve, and always in the same strain. The proposition, as he saw it, was very simple. This government, being in the van, must keep that place, and this could only be done by pushing forward. Whatever duty dered upon it by reason of its great power and influence must be performed, precedent or no precedent. He thought it as feasible for the government to extend its functions as to foreign affairs as to domestic affairs. The prescriptions of the fathers had never received a cast-iron construction, and never should. New policies, or old policies ju-diciously improved, must always go with growth and its obligations. The great growth of this country, and particularly influence in the affairs of the world, called for a foreign policy in every way com-

Hawaiian Annexation.

These views took practical shape as soon as the Hawalian question came up. Mr. Morgan, as chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, at once sided with the Dole government. He saw not only the disposition of those people to ally themselves with this government, but the value of the islands to the naval arm of the American fighting equipment. longer delay what had so long been desirabout some day? Annexation had been in substantial sentiment among the controlling classes on the islands Would it produce an entangling foreign alliance? Why should it? could see no danger on that score. The proposition, viewed from that standpoint, was entirely without menace. Entangling foreign alliances were much more to be feared from the wide extension of trade, and the building of a navy, and yet no voice had been raised against the accomplishment of either of those ends. American trade had been widely extended, and an American navy of very formidable proportions was affoat. The country proud of and was benefiting by achievements. The point to be considered now was simply a step providing that navy with a home harbor, in the Pacific. question of conquest, or of seriously required was to hoist the American flag at the invitation of the Hawaiian people, and arrange legislative details about bringing the islands under the protection of this

zovernment. Mr. Gray of Delaware is the recognized leader of those democrats who hold to the old doctrine of confining American sovereignty to the mainland. They rest their ers about entangling foreign alliances. They are opposed to all risks or new departures of any kind, and they refuse support to all propositions leading, as they think, in those directions. They call theirs the policy of conservatism and safety. The Morgan democrats call it the policy

of inactivity and retrogression The Republican Policy.

But by whatever names the two policies may be designated the republican leaders view the division in the ranks of their cpponents with satisfaction. They believe that the issue is rapidly taking shape, and that within the next two years it will cut an important figure in affairs in this country Mr. Manderson on Saturday gave the argument an interesting turn by applying it to the Bermudas and even Cuba. That this will strengthen the whole case is believed by many republican Senators. Eastern interest in Hawaii, outside of New England, has at times been thought languid. San Francisco applauded vigorously because she was in close touch with Ha-But New York knows Cuba and the Bermudas, and Mr. Manderson's will, it is predicted, set New York to think ing about benefits to be derived from extending in the Atlantic, as in the Pacific. the dominion of the flag and the national

The republican attitude is likely to be clearly defined by the next Congress, and in the platform of the next republican national convention. A declaration in of the annexation of Hawaii is thought to be certain.

AGITATION FOR REFORM.

A Great Popular Meeting Held at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11 .- The agi-

an added impetus at the great Metropolitan Temple mass meeting. The good effects of the meeting are apparent, and the Waymire bill is the one theme of government among the many thousands who have awakened to the problem of better government. Metropolitan Temple was thronged yesterday afternoon with men and women who came to hear the problem of "Good Citizenship," which was the topic of Rev. W. R. Goodwin's address. The speaker is a new factor in the movement, having recently come from Chicago to this Transferred Authority.

The duty of the Commissioners of the state and from Los Angeles to this city, where he has been installed as pastor of the Caifornia Street Methodist Church. District of Columbia to sign notices for viciations of the plumbing regulations of investigation and approved of it. Tele-

FORD'S THEATER DISASTER

Meeting of the Joint Congressional Investigating Committee Today. -

Probable That an Appropriation Will Be Made This Session to Pay the Death Claims.

For the first time since its creation by concurrent resolution of the two house the joint commission on the Ford Theater disaster held a meeting this morning. The meeting was held in the room of the Senate District committee, and the special meeting of that committee called for today was postponed until Wednesday. There were present Senators Harris, chairman of the joint commission, White, McMillan and Manderson, and Representatives Maddox, Piggott, Brookshire, Daniels and Updegraff, all but one of the entire membership, Sen-

ator Faulkner being the only absentee. Although no definite action was taken it was practically decided that an effort should be made to get an amendment on

propriating money to pay the death claims, twenty-one in number. There is no chance whatever that any money will be granted this year to pay the claims of the survivors, upward of eighty of whom have demonstrated their right to be reimbursed for their injuries, if the government is to be held responsible pecuniarily for the lives and limbs of those who suffered from the collapse of the building.

To Pay the Death Claims. It was somewhat of a surprise when at he meeting this morning it developed that the House members of the commission agreed only a few days ago that the gov-

rnment is responsible. Much valuable time, it seems, has been wasted in the consideration of this matter, which was decided by the Serate with very little dissent many months ago. When the Senate committee took action last winter it was understood that the rate of \$5,000 should be established for deaths in this inshould be established for deaths in this in-stance, as in the case of fatal railroad accidents. The rate is the same in each case, without reference to the conditions, and the appropriation that was adopted in the Senate to the sundry civil bill amounted to \$105,000. The members of the House, however, are inclined to think that there should be established a sort of sliding scale. should be established a sort of sliding scale with \$5,000 as a maximum rate, and shad-

ing off according to the situation of the families of the victims.

This suggestion will be resisted by the Senate members of the commission, and it is more than likely that the full sum of \$105,000 will be presented to the Senate as an amendment to cover these cases as the conclusion of the joint commission. The Representatives took with them from the meeting today the papers in the death claims, and are to inspect them at once, so that a further meeting to settle the matter may be held in a few days.

Case of the Survivors. It is reasonably sure that no action will be taken by the joint commission or by Congress at this session, and in this view the chances for action later are not very bright, for the joint commission expires with this Congress, and three members of it will not be members of the next Congress. These are Senator Manderson and Representatives Piggott and Brookshire.

In case the work is to go on the joint after the meeting of the next Congress, If there should be an extra session, which is not probable now, the work could be re sumed in the spring and carried on in the recess. But without an extra session there cannot be a reorganization until next De cember, and then much of the work will

have to be done over again.

The work on the claims of the survivors has been practically finished by the Senators, but the Representatives have so far refused to accept their conclusions, and so the matter hangs. Meanwhile several of the survivors of the disaster are suffering and unable to work, so that they need the money that will probably be granted after the lapse of time. The accident occurred

nearly two years ago. WRECK OF THE CIENFUEGOS.

Everyone Taken Off Without Con-

fusion or Accident. NEW YORK, February 11.-The Ward line steamer Santiago, Capt. Leighton, arrived from Nassau, N. P., today, bringing First Assistant Engineer Underwood and thirty-nine members of the crew of the steamer Cienfuegos, stranded at Pierre Island, off Harbor Island, The officers of the steamer Cienfuegos and a few members of the crew are standing by the ves

From one of the crew of the steamer it was learned that on Monday, February 4, at 4:30 a.m., during a fresh northwest wind and high sea, the weather being scmewhat hazy at the time, the steame stranded on a reef about five miles north of Harbor Island and some forty-five miles north of Nassau. In less than five minutes after the vessel struck the ree the fires were put out, and within twenty minutes she became full of water. Immediately on the vessel's striking readiness to launch. The work was quick

sel salving cargo.

ly accomplished, the boats swung out and every preparation made. In the mean was made and served. During this tim not the slightest confusion prevailed, the crew being under perfect control.

At 7 a.m. the little fishing schooner Goodwill bore down to the launched her boat and her captain boarded the Cienfuegos. The steamer's passen gers and baggage were transferred to the Gcodwill. At 10 a.m. the company's steam-er Santiago hove in sight and stood as

possible to her disabled sister ship. She laid by for some hours, could do nothing to aid the stranded vessel. The crew of the Cienfuegos lost near ly all their personal effects. NOT LIKELY TO BE HANGED.

The Hawaiian Rebels May Escape

With Their Lives. VANCOUVER, B. C., February 11.

Among the passengers by the Warrimo was F. H. Holmes, private secretary of Daman, Hawaiian minister of fixance, who is enroute to England on a vacation. He says there has been no change in the situation since the arrival of the last steamer, but he believed the effectual manner in which the revolution was quelled will prevent any further uprising. The natives were much disgusted at the lasco and despised Wilcox for his cowardly surrender. In his tation for a legislative commission to inopinion capital punishment will not be investigate corruption in this city received flicted on the conspirators, not because the government lacks courage, but because the country is free from grave offenses and infliction of the severest penalty of the hw would be revolting to the people. Holmes emphatically states that the trials as conducted so far have been generally fair and that the appointment of Judge Whiting as president of the court and Lawyer Kennin as judge advocate was considered favorable to the prisoners.

The Manager of the "Discretionary

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 11.-George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, was placed on trial here today on the

EIGHT DAYS OVERDUE

врасе.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Saturday's

Star contained 40 cosumns of advertisements, made up

of 662 separate announces

ments. these advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Arriving Steamers Have Not Sighted

the Gascogne.

THOUGHT SHE MAY GO TO BERMUDA

The Company's Agents Do Not

Give Up Hopes.

TIDINGS LOOKED FOR TODAY

NEW YORK, February 11.-The French line steamer La Gascogne is eight days overdue today, and steamers which reached port today all report having seen nothing of the missing vessel. La Normandie, a sister ship of La Gascogne, anchored outside Sandy Hook light ship at 1:40 this morning, and, in response to signals, announced that she had not sighted La Gascogne during her voyage. La Normandie passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:48 this morning and reached quarantine about an hour

The Maasdam, from Rotterdam, and the Dania, from Hamburg, both had the same story to tell-"Nothing of La Gascogne." The non-arrival here of La Gascogne and the fact that she has not been sighted in the regular track of steamers both westward and eastward bound seems to be conclusive proof that her progress is hampered by deranged machinery and that she has drifted or been blown far out of her course. As the winds which have prevailed re-cently have been mostly from the north-west the probability is that her course would be toward the Azores, although there is a possibility that she may be heard from at Bermuda. Notwithstanding that she is so long overdue, the hope has not been abandoned that La Gascogne will soon be heard from.
Agent Forget now hopes that one of the

steamships due from Gibraltar may bring news of La Gascogne. These steamers are the Alsatia, Valencia, St. Oswold, Bolivia and Letimisso. All are due today. Hopes of the Normannia. Mr. Forget is building great hopes on the Normannia, which is due to arrive at this

port some time during tonight. She may have seen La Gascogne or have heard from her at the Azores. The cable between the islands and Lisbon is now in working condition and word may come from there at any time. It is believed by Mr. Forget that La Gascogne must have broken down on the third day out, for if she had been disabled later she would have been so advanced on her journey that she would have been seen by some of the many steam-ships which have arrived at this port today and yesterday, as well as during last week. On or about January 29 she would have been at about the point where the time have met the northwesterly gale which would have sent her to the ward and into the southern half of th gulf stream, and would have caused her to drift toward the Azores. She would then be out of the track of all of the steam-ships except those from the Mediterranean and might be heard from almost any day

The ship is well provisioned and she could remain out for at least two months without danger to her passengers.

May Turn Up at Bermuda. LONDON, February 11.-The manager in this city of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company says that the fact that La Normandie, which arrived at New York this morning, had not seen La Gascogne need not increase the anxiety felt for the latter vessel. He adds that after so long a delay he hardly expected to hear of La Gascogne from a port in the United States, as if she was disabled and proceeding under sail she would not be in the course of the ordinary Havre liners, and it was probable that the first

news about her would be received from Bermuda. Saw Nothing of Her. HALIFAX, N. S., February 11 .- The steamer St. Pierre has arrived from Newfor idland. She encountered cold weather and had a rough trip. The steamer did not pass near Sable Island. Capt. An-grove had seen nothing of any steamer that would answer to a description of La

Gascogne. Not Seen by the Missouri. PHILADELPHIA, February 11. - The freight steamer Missouri, from London January 16 and Swansea January 22, passed in the Delaware breakwater at 9 o'clock this morning, two days overdue. She did not signal that she had any news of the missing French liner La Gascogne. After remaining at anchor an hour the Missouri proceeded up the river. Her progress will be slow, as the river is filled

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Tales Told by the Crews of Arriving Vessels.

GLASGOW, February 11.-The Allan line steamship Grecian, Capt. Nunan, from New York, on January 24, for this port, arrived at Greenock today. Although she experienced heavy weather the steamer sustained no damage, but she lost eightytwo head of cattle, nineteen horses and forty-six sheep.

arrived at Valentia, Ireland, last evening, having damaged her bows in towing a disabled steamer, which she was obliged to abandon, owing to the fact that her supply of coal was exhausted. QUEENSTOWN, February 11.-The Cu

LONDON, February 11.-The British

steamer Maryland, Capt. Horman, from

Philadelphia on January 22 for this port,

nard line steamship Servia, Capt. Ferguson, which sailed from Liverpool on Satur-day last, and which arrived here yesterday on her way to New York, is still waiting here for the mails which have been snowed up. The disabled steamer which the Mary-

land was obliged to abantion, owing to lack of coal, was the British steamer Lock Maree, Capt. Allison, from Charleston January 15 for Bremen, The British steamer Glenochil, Capt. Harrison, from New Orleans January 7 via Newport News January 15 for London, arrived at Queens town on February 8, and reported that or February 6, when 138 miles southwest of Kinsale Head, she spoke the Loch Maree. The latter had run out of coal and had been obliged to burn all of her available woodwork. She was proceeding under sall PHILADELPHIA, February 11. - The steamer Elihu Thompson, before reported ashore on Ben Davis shoal, was pulled off by two tugs at 4 o'clock this morning and aken to New Castle Del. Her rudder and

city for repairs. schooner Nastasket, from New York for Philadelphia, arrived at Delaware breakwater today, and reports the loss of two anchors during the storm.

poiler disabled. She will be brought to this

propeller are damaged and machinery

The civil service commission has completed its investigation of the San Francisco custom house. The report has not been the charges of partisan removals and other violations of the civil service laws. Com-plaints of this character were filed at the bureau, but Collector Wise denied them. Several other offices in that neighborhood have also been investigated by the com-